杜魯門反對國會
禁止美國共產主義法案
Truman Opposed to Restricting Communism

Washington, May 14. (Reuter)—President Truman has announced his flat opposition to a Bill now before Congress which would impose drastic restrictions on Communism in the United States.

路透社華盛頓五月十四日電：杜魯門總統已聲明渠堅決反對目前國會準備討論之某項法案，該法案提議對美國之共產主義，斷然加以禁止。

Such a law, if passed, would be "entirely contrary to our principles," he said.

渠稱，此類法案，如被通過則將「大背於吾人之基本主張」。

President Truman said that if an organisation or group of people in the United States were aiming to overthrow the Government, there were laws on the statute books to deal with it.

杜魯門總統稱，如美國人民組織或團體有推翻政府企圖，可按法典中之法律處理。

美國會發表
近東問題研究報告
謂近東危機主要在與蘇聯領土接近蘇聯外交在盡力使蘇滲入此等地域
U.S. Congressional Report on Near East

Washington, May 13. (Reuter)—A Congressional report published here said that Soviet diplomacy was "bending every effort to move the Russian army into the Near East. The Kremlin will manufacture situations enabling it to do that if they fail to develop."

路透社華盛頓五月十三日電：此間發表之國會報告稱：蘇聯的外交政策爲「竭一切努力於使蘇聯陸軍進入近東。如此種政策無法開展，則克里姆林方面將製造可使蘇聯如此行動之情勢與環境。」

The report, the latest instalment of findings in a study by the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the strategy and tactics of world Communism, declared that the real danger to the Near East came from the physical proximity of Russia, "particularly to the perimeter states of Iran and Turkey, about which especial anxiety must be felt," and not from local Communist activity, which was limited in scope and effect.

該報告爲衆院外交委會對世界共產主義戰略與戰術所作研究之最近結果，報告稱：近東之眞正危機，來自與蘇聯之地理銜接一點（此點於伊朗及土耳其兩國尤然，對於此點，吾人尤感憂慮，）而非由於共國內共黨之活動，因該兩國共黨之活動，其範圍及影響均甚有限。

Russian diplomacy for the time being would be to exploit any opportunity afforded by others, perhaps, the Zionist crisis or assumed threats by a third Power, for peaceful infiltration of military units.

目前蘇聯外交政策，將係尋求他國所提供之一切機會，以爲軍隊和平滲入之藉口，此機會或係猶太主義者之危機或係設想之第三强國的威脅。

"It is also within the realm of probability that physical invasion will take place with or without pretext when the Kremlin deems the moment favourable.

「且如克里姆林認爲時機對蘇聯有利，則無論有無藉口均有發動領土侵略之可能」。

"The peculiar assets of the area and the peculiar problems it presents challenge the ingenuity of Communists as well as the constructive genius of the West."

「該地區之特殊資財與其所發生之特殊問題，對共黨及西方國家均爲有力之吸引物」。

美蘇交換照會事
貝文說他很高興表示欣慰
Bevin Welcomes Soviet-US Exchange

London, (LPS) — The exchange of aide-membires between Gen. Bedell Smith American Ambassador in Moscow and Mr. Molotov on the subject of relations between the two countries was mentioned by the foreign secretary in the Commons today.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）外相貝文，昨在下院談及美駐蘇大使史密斯與莫洛托夫交換照會以謀改善兩國間關係問題。

Bevin said the U.S. government had now informed him fully of the recent exchanges but he would prefer not to make any statement at present. He said he would like to remind the House that the government always had been and remained anxious for a general solution on a world-wide basis if that were possible.

貝文稱：美政府今已正式向共通知關於最近交換照會詳情。但渠目前不願發表任何聲明，渠並稱：願促請議會勿忘英政府曾對以普及世界爲條件而謀解決辦法，如屬可能，固無時不在渴盼中。

He added "in view of the reference to the European Recovery Programme and to the five-power treaty by the Soviet government I wish to make it clear that nothing that has happened could affect the development and execution of these policies which are not directed against anyone but are the legitimate development necessary alike for our own and European prosperity and security."

渠又稱：「鑒於蘇聯政府曾發表涉及歐洲復興計劃及五强公約之言論，余願聲明，不顧已往發生何事，均不能影響此項政策之發展與實施。蓋方針並非反對任何旁人，不過爲我英及歐洲之繁榮安全起見而感必要之合法發展而已。」

英新發明可使
洗濯業革命化
New British Discovery May Revolutionise Laundering

London, (LPS) — British scientists have discovered a method of cleaning fabrics without the use of soap or similar detergents. This method is based on ultrasonics, a section of the science of electronics.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）英科學家多人，頃已發明不用肥皂等物而洗淨纖維之法。此法基於電子科學一部分原理之作用。

Very high frequency pressure waves are generated by a transducer which is a means of converting electrical energy into pressure waves — water waves in this case. The transducer can be put in one's pocket. Experiments that led to the discovery of this system were carried out at the Mullard electronic research laboratories, near Redhill in Surrey. Two pieces of a very dirty laboratory overall were taken. One piece was soaped and the other was not. They were then immersed in separate tanks of water and a transducer introduced into each tank. After removal both were clean. The only difference was that the soaped material was whiter than the unsoaped.

波速極高之壓波，由變電器內產生，該器能將電能變成壓波。此處即爲水波，變電器可盛於口袋內，造成發明此制之試驗，係於慕拉德電子研究室內舉行，係取極形污穢之試驗室外衣兩件，一件塗用肥皂，一件不塗。於是分別浸在水桶內，乃用變電器置於每桶，俟取出後，二衣均已洗淨。其唯一不同之處，即塗肥皂之物較未塗肥皂者，顏色更爲潔白。

It is stressed that this discovery is still in the research stage and that no apparatus has yet been made for the market.

此次發明，仍在研院階段，且尚未製成器械出售於市面。

修正後政院組織法
國府已予公佈
Organic Law of Executive Yuan

Nanking, May 14. (Reuter-AAP)—The National Government has promulgated a revised organic law of the Executive Yuan consisting of 15 ministries and three commissions under its direct jurisdiction. Under the new law the Department of Audit is to be enlarged into a separate ministry.

路透澳聯南京十四日電：修正後之政院組織法，已由國民政府予以公佈。政院共轄十五部及三個委員會，根據此一新修正之政院組織法，原審計處，將予擴大，成爲獨立部門。

杜魯門稱：
未考慮供給西歐武器問題
Truman Not Contemplating Sending Arms to Europe

Washington, May 14. (Reuter)—President Truman said yesterday that he was contemplating on plan to ask Congress for armaments for Western Europe.

路透社華盛頓五月十四日電 杜魯門總統昨日談稱渠目前並未考慮要求國會供給西歐各國軍火武器之任何計劃。

He told his Press conference that as far as the frequently discussed possibility of a resumption of military Lend-Lease to the Western European nations was concerned, there was no such plan before him.

渠於記者招待會稱，就經常談及有對西歐恢復租借法案之可能一事而言，渠尚未考慮供給西歐武器問題。

堂堂伊蘭國會
竟說受外國津貼
伊蘭國會前於混亂中散會
Confusion In Iran Majlis

Teheran, May 14, (Reuter)—The Iran Majlis (Parliament) broke up in confusion when the Speaker, and all the Members walked out in protest against a Deputy's allegations.

路透社德黑蘭五月十四日電：伊蘭國會昨於混亂中散會，發言人與所有議員爲抗議某代表某項聲言而全體退席。

The Deputy, Ahmad Razavi, shouted: "The whole Majlis is on the United States Government's payroll", the independence of the Persian Army has been destroyed by the agreement with the American Military Advisory Mission for Persia.

該代表名阿瑪德·拉查衛，渠當時曾高叫：「整個伊蘭國會皆受美國政府津貼，」伊蘭陸軍之獨立性，由於伊蘭與美國軍事顧問團所訂協定，已遭破壞。

He alleged that Mr. George Allen (the former United States Ambassador) has interfered with Persian internal affairs, while the American Military Mission here is working for American not the Persian interests. At this point the Speaker ordered the adjournment of the session which broke up in confusion.

渠確稱，喬治，艾倫（前美國駐伊大使）曾干涉伊蘭內政，而刻在伊蘭之美國軍事顧問團乃爲美國工作而非爲伊蘭工作，言至此，發言人遂命令休會，會議遂於混亂中解散。

美以美會「福音」反共
通過世界四年計劃
派二百對夫婦以五十萬經費前往受共黨滲入之各國工作
Methodist Plan Worldwide Campaign Against Communism

Boston, (USIS) — Communism in China and the Philippines will be combatted through a four-year program of world-wide Evangelism adopted unanimously this week by the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Church, New York Times reported.

（天津美國新聞處華盛頓電）紐約時報訊：美國美以美會每四年舉行一次之會議，本週一致通過全世界福音布道四年計劃，藉以抵抗中國與菲律賓之共產主義。」

The church's division of foreign missions is planning to send 200 highly trained young married couples into seven areas now threatened by Communist infiltration, including, besides China and the Philippines, Korea, Japan, India, Latin America and Germany. The program is expected to get under way within the next few months. It will be carried out in addition to the regular activities of the Methodist Church.

該教會之外國傳教會，現正計劃派遣受有高等訓練之已婚夫婦一百對，前往目下受共產滲入並威脅之區域七處。包括除中，菲兩國外之朝鮮，日本，印度，拉丁美洲，及德國，此一計劃預料在今後數月內即開始進行，此項計劃預料可於今後數月中進入實行，並將於美以美會日常傳道活動以外同時加入此項宣傳活動。

Discussing the program, the Rev. Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer of New York, executive secretary of the division of foreign missions, said the young couples would be well versed in Communist ideology and propaganda methods. Their major job, he explained, would be to "spread a positive Christian program through such methods as operating youth camps and preparing literature. The campaign "for Christ and His church," is divided into four annual phases.

紐約國外傳教部理事長狄芬多夫牧師於討論該項計劃時稱，上述青年夫婦均應賦有極佳之共產黨意識及宣傳方法，渠解釋稱，最重要的工作是：「以如此方法如青年營所爲者傳佈有力之基督福音，此一「基督及其教會」運動，共分四年進行。

During the first year, "teaching and preaching" is to be stressed in a world-wide preaching mission led by bishops of the church and selected ministers.

在第一年裡，應由主教牧師傳教士領導於全世界傳佈基督道理。須强調「教育與宣傳」。

The second year is to be devoted to efforts to reach the "unchurched," together with a program of church extension designed to organize and build churches and church schools in new communities throughout the world.

第二年計劃爲致力於擴張教會範圍至過去無教會佈道之地，於世界各新起社會建立教堂與教會學校。

The goal of the third year is the recruitment of "talented and dedicated" young people as condidates for the ministry.

第三年目的，在號召有天才與有緣青年，使其成爲教會牧師之候補者。

The fourth phase will be aimed at establishment of the "Christian home, Christian community, Christian nation, and Christian world."

第四年目的在建立「基督家庭，基督社會，基督國家，基督世界」

The fund for financing the project, estimated at US$50,000,000, will be raised by churches over and above their regular budgetary requirments.

推行此項計劃之基金估計爲五十萬美元，將由各教會在其正常預算需要之外，另行籌措。

Representative Walter H. Judd, who addressed the conference, said that Communism in China cannot be checked without "moral, military and economic" assistance from the United States.

衆議員周以德在該會議致辭稱：中國之共產主義如無美國道德，軍事，經濟上之援助，則中國之共產主義將無法制止。

傳交大五名
畢業生被捕
同學正開會討論營救辦法
Arrest of Chiaotung Graduates

Shanghai, May 15. (Reuter)—Five graduates of the National Chiaotung University were yesterday reported to have been arrested by the security authorities on the suspicion of being involved in a Communist-inspired student plot, according to the "China Press." Although inquiries at the Police Headquarters failed to secure any confirmation of the report, student circles spread the news of the arrests.

路透社上海五月十五日電：據上海大陸報消息稱，國立交通大學畢業生五人，昨日爲滬市治安當局逮捕，據聞逮捕原因係因彼等有參加共黨鼓動之某項陰謀嫌疑。此項消息，經向警察局探詢，並未獲得証實，然學生方面則均傳說此一逮捕消息。

Chiaotung University students are said to have met yesterday to discuss measures for rescuing the arrested colleagues.

據稱交大學生昨日曾開會討論營救被捕同學辦法。

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暹羅封閉華僑學校事
外部已向暹政府提出抗議
聞暹羅又欲減少華僑學校
CHINESE PROTEST WITH PANGKOK

Nanking, May 15. (Reuter-AAP)—The Chinese Foreign Office has lodged a protest with the Siamese Government for closing down Chinese schools in Siam, it was officially announced last night.

路透澳聯南京五月十五日電：據昨晚官方宣佈，外部對於封閉華僑學校事，已向暹羅政府提出抗議。

According to Chinese reports, the Siamese Education Minister has decided to ban the opening of new Chinese schools and reduce the present number of Chinese schools from 490 to 148.

據中國報紙消息，暹羅教育部長已決定禁止華僑新設學校，而舊有華僑在暹學校數目令由四百九十所減爲一百四十八所。

亞列克塞總主教解釋
正教在蘇聯所享待遇
謂有充分自由與保障
The Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet State

Moscow, May 13. (Reuter)—Alexei, Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, has given what is regarded here as the clearest exposition to date of relations between the Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet, State, reports Don Dallas, Reuter's correspondent.

路透社莫斯科五月十三日電，路透社記者董達拉斯報導稱，莫斯科及全蘇總主教亞列克塞會對記者詳述此間目前蘇聯正教與蘇維埃國家間關係之最清楚表現爲何。

The Patriarch answered an 8-point questionnaire which this correspondent submitted.

總主教曾就記者所提八點問題，兩一答覆。

The reply, certified to be a true copy of the original signed by Alexei, was forwarded by the Patriarchate Administration.

下述答案，爲由亞列克塞總主教簽字之原稿抄錄而來且經過證明確與，原文符合無訛，然後爲主教負責方面寄發者。

Asked "in view of the various misconceptions abroad" to define the position of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union to-day, the Patriarch replied:

記者稱：「鑒於外間對蘇聯正教與蘇聯當局間關係之各種誤會」，請主教對此一問題加以確切說明。主教答稱：

"We also know many misconceptions exist abroad regarding the position of the Russian Church with relation to the Government; They are being spread by part of a press which, with definite political purpose, is carrying on a campaign of lies and insinuations in respect of our Soviet Union and our Church.

「吾人亦知外國對於蘇聯正教與蘇聯政府間關係有種種誤會，其所以如此部份原因在於懷有某項政治目的之某報，不斷傳佈此種誤會並繼續對蘇聯教會與政府間關係問題，進行造謠與中傷運動。」

"But at the same time, as we know, there is also much correct information in the foreign press about the position of the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union; a considerable number of persons, both clergy as well as laymen, who visited our country and were interested in Church questions, have truthfully described the interested in Church questions, have truthfully described the position of our Church.

「但正如衆所週知，與此同時關於教會在蘇聯所處地位亦有若干正確報導，有頗多之牧師或普通人訪問蘇聯且對教會問題極感興趣者，曾對吾人教會之情形，給以眞實描述。」

"Consequently, in answering the question, it remains for us only to repeat what is known already, apart from the above mentioned truthful communications—namely, that the Russian Orthodox Church in the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics everywhere enjoys a favourable attitude on the part of the Government and great attention to its deeds".

因此在回答這個問題上，除上述不確報導不提，吾人所應爲者，僅須複述衆所週知之事實即得，即：蘇聯正教在蘇維埃社會主義共和國中之地位甚佳，政府對吾人態度友好且對教會事業頗爲關切。」

Asked was the Church completely free to organise its own internal affairs? He replied: "This is an inalienable right of our Church and it widely used it."

詢以教會在行使及組織其內部事務時，是否有充分自由時，主教答稱：「此乃蘇聯正教神聖不可侵犯之權利，吾人具有廣泛之自由行使教會本身一切事務。」

He added that "freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution".

渠並稱：「信仰自由」在蘇聯有憲法爲之保障。

打開原子能談判僵局
英工黨議員提議斯杜艾會談
Suggestion to Break Atomic Deadlock

London, May 15. (Reuter)—A meeting between Generalissimo Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee to break the deadlock on the control of Atomic Energy, was suggested by a Labour Member, Mr. Raymond Blackburn, in the House of Commons yesterday.

路透社倫敦五月十五日電：昨日下院開會時工黨議員勃萊克布恩氏提議斯大林，杜魯門總統與艾德禮首相會晤以打開原子能管制問題之僵局。

He urged that Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Opposition Leader, Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, and Senator Vandenberg, Republican Ckairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, should also attend.

渠要求反對黨領袖邱吉爾氏，美國務卿馬歇爾及參院外委會主席范登堡氏亦應列席。

Mr. Blackburn is one of the Labour Party's experts on Atomic Energy.

按勃萊克布恩氏爲英工黨中原子能專家。

美國外交政策
仍以遏止蘇聯擴張爲主旨
美官方人士說明美國換文目的
Aims of U.S. Diplomacy

Washington, May 14. (Reuter)—It is still the object of American diplomacy to convince Russia that there are certain limits beyond which Soviet expansion cannot go without risking what Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, has called "tragic consequences" reports Paul Scott Rankin, Reuter's correspondent.

路透社華盛頓五月十四日電，路透記者保羅，拉金報導稱，目前美國之外交政策，仍在說服蘇聯，使其相信蘇聯之擴張主義應有一定限度，過此界限，即有什冒國務卿馬歇爾所稱「悲劇性的後果」之危險。

Officials here made this clear as the State Department tried to pick up the threads of normal Soviet-American relations after the dramatic interruption through the publication by Mr. M. Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, of the confidential exchange of views between his Government and the American Embassy in Moscow.

此間官方人士，於茲美國國務院欲與蘇聯恢復美蘇兩國正常關係之時，特將此點加以說明。

These officials were reluctant to be too specific about the geographical areas, but said there are certain areas which the United States regarded as of vital strategic importance, such as Greece, Persia and Norway.

該官方人士等不願過於具體指出渠等所謂之蘇聯擴張極限地究係何處，但稱，美國認爲某數地區，於戰略上而言極爲重要如希臘，伊蘭及挪威等國即是。

The United States would make every effort to prevent such areas coming under Communist domination.

美國將盡一切力量，阻止此等國家落入共黨統治。

American diplomats are convinced that if Germany and Japan had realised that certain of their actions would lead to war with the United States, they would have stopped before it was too late.

美國外交人士深信，德日兩國如早知渠等之某種行動，結果將引起彼等與美國間之戰事，則彼等可能及時止步。

They believe that there is danger of Soviet leaders being misled into thinking, for example, that a Republican victory in next November's elections would result in President Truman's foreign policy being reversed, or that a Republican Government would not be prepared to back a military lend-lease programme to Western Europe.

渠等並深信蘇聯領袖誤認本年十一月間美國大選中共和黨之勝利，結果可改變杜魯門總統之外交政策或認爲共和黨政府不擬支持西歐租借法案，均屬危險之事。

They credit Generalissimo Stalin with a stronger desire for real peace than M. Molotov, and hold that the recent exchange may have made Generalissimo Stalin better acquainted with the United States point of view.

彼等僉信斯大林渴望眞正和平之心較莫洛托夫爲甚，並堅信此次美蘇換文或已使斯氏對美國主張愈加了解。

各地戰訊
CHINESE WAR SITUATION

Shanghai, May 13. (Reuter)—Bloody fighting flared up at several points in south Jehol Province to-day as some seven Communist divisions launched concerted attacks against Nationalist positions near Chengteh, the provincial capital, and Pingchuan, 35 miles to the north-east, according to pro-Government dispatches.

透透社上海五月十三日電：據接近政府方面消息報導稱，熱省南部若干處，因有匪軍約七個師向承德（熱河省會）及平泉（其東北三十五英里）附近國軍陣地同時發動攻擊，今日突發生血戰。

The main objective of the new Red offensive is believed to be the crippling of the Peiping-Chengteh-Chinchow railway tkrough which large Government forces have been funelled into the Manchurian corridor in recent weeks.

一般僉信匪軍此次進犯主要目的爲破壞或截斷平古，北寧兩線，因近數週來，大批國軍曾由該線調至遼西走廊地帶。

The main Red attacks are said to be centred north, west and south of Pingchuan, and in the vicinity of Lunghua, 35 miles north of Chengteh.

據稱匪軍攻擊力量，主要集中於平泉北，西，南三面及隆化（承德北三十五英里）近郊。

The Nationalist aircraft based at Peiping are supporting the Government defenders in the more strategic areas.

北平基地空軍，正出動掩護該處更具戰畧性地帶我守軍與匪作戰。

Furthur east, on the Jehol Manchurian border, some 90,000 Red troops massed for an advance on the key corrider city of Chinchow, are reported to be showing signs of great activity.

集結於熱遼邊境準備向遼西走廊重鎮錦州進犯之匪約九萬人，據稱近日活動甚爲積極。

Meanwhile, part of the large Communist Army advancing to the south from Tungliao, about 150 miles west of Changchun, is officially reported to have reached Changwu, [illegible] miles north-west of Mukden. The Red troops are said to be "busily commandeering horses, carts and "human carriers" as they continue the march.

同時由通遼（長西一百五十英里處）南犯匪軍一部，官方消息謂其已竄抵彰武（在瀋陽西北七十英里）據稱匪軍於繼續前進時，正積極征調騾馬，車輛扭架等物，以備應用。

Despite all these heavy troop movements and concentrations, the Government military spokesman in Nanking said: "No major fighting is likely to break out in Manchuria in the immediate future".

雖有此等大量軍隊之調動與集中，然南京軍方發言人則稱：「東北於最近不致有大戰發生」。

The official "Central News Agency" said that Government troops around Changchun have spread out in mopping-up operations, while farmers have started spring ploughing under protection of the Nationalist forces. In south-west Honan a big battle is believed imminent as considerable Communist forces began massing in mountains through which Government reinforcements are pushing to the relief of Nanyang Pass.

中央社消息稱，長春四圍國軍已四出掃蕩，同時該處農民於國軍保護下，已開春耕，豫西南方面，一般認爲即將發生大戰，因頗大一批匪軍已開集結於我增援南陽援軍行經之山區。

英外部提醒希政府
殺人方式應注意
孕得節外生枝惹是非
Further Greek Execution Would Have World Wide Reaction

London, (LPS)—Mr. McNeil, Minister of State spoke yesterday in the House of Commons on the recent execution of communists by the Greek government. The foreign secretary he said had instructed him to represent in the plainest language to the Greek Prime Minister and Foreign secretary that any execution in Greece in the nature of reprisals or mass executions would create an immediate deplorable reaction not only in this country but on all civilised opinion.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）英國務大臣麥克奈爾氏昨日又在下院論及希政府最近處決大批共黨問題。彼稱：外交部長曾訓令彼，以極坦率之措辭告知希臘首相，似此大規模報復性之處決，必在英國及任何文明國家內引起不良反響。」

He added "the house will appreciate that, repugnant as it is to our ideas that there should be so long a delay before condemned criminals are executed, the delays have been in great part due to congestion in the Greek judicial machine, which has been wordsened by the fact that Greece has been throughout these years in the throes of an armed uprising, receiving outside support."

彼續謂：「犯人於判決後，經過如此長久時期始予處刑，此種辦法固極可憎；但諸位須知：希臘因內部武裝叛亂之故，犯人充斥，以至司法機構爲之應接不暇」。

Mr. McNeil further said "the decision of the Greek government to allow these sentences to be carried out in the worst cases was taken many months ago, after the failure of conciliator methods and an offer of amnesty".

「希臘政府之作此決定，早在數月前。當時因磋商和解及大赦失敗之故。」

美駐土大使突返土京
預料與此次美蘇換文有關
希外長將訪土談兩國合作
U.S. Envoy To Turkey Unexpectedly Curtails Holiday

Ankara, May 15. (Reuter)—Mr. Edwin Wilson, United States Ambassador to Turkey has cut short his holiday, presumably because of the recent Soviet-American conversations in Moscow, aud left unexpectedly for Ankara, Turkish papers reported.

路透社安哥拉五月十五日電：土耳其報紙報導稱，美駐土大使威爾生氏突提前結束渠之假期遄返安哥拉，一般估計，渠此舉，可能與美蘇換文有關。

青年課室
YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES
混句之分解 （續）

The conjunction "that" (in the sense of apposition) is often left out after a verb, provided that the noun with which the clause is in apposition is not expressed:—

若以節爲其同位之名詞未表出時，接續詞 "that"（用於同位）於動詞之後常被畧去。

It seems (that) he is not clever. 彼似不聰明。

N.B.—The conjunction "that" is never left out when the noun is expressed:—

備考…名詞表出時接續詞 "that" 決不略去。

The fact he is not clever gives us much pain.

彼之不聰明使我等大爲悲痛。

This is quite inadmissible. Since the noun "fact" is expressed the appositional clause "he is not clever" must be introduced by the conjunction "that".

此句甚不通，名詞 "fact" 既已表出，則同位節 "he is not clever" 須由接續詞 "that" 引導之。

A sentence consisting of the very words spoken by any one may be the Subject or Object to a verb, and must therefore be considered as an example of a noun-clause:—

一句所含某人之所說之話，可以爲動詞之主詞或賓詞，故必須視之爲名詞節之一例：—

"I have seen this man before", was the only thing he said.

他僅曰「我見過此人」。

The sleeper started up from his bed, shouting, "I am bitten".

睡者自其牀上跳起，喊道，「我被咬」。

II. THE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE 形容詞節

An adjective-clause does the work of an adjective to some noun or pronoun in some other clause.

形容詞節對於他節中名詞或代名詞作形容詞之功用。

The only kind of connective word by which an adjective-clause can be introduced is relative pronoun or relative adverb, and then only when the relative is used in a **restrictive** sense.

接續字之能引導形容節僅關係代名詞或關係副詞，而關係代名詞或關係副詞須用於限制之意思者。

If the relative is used in a **connective** sense, the sentence is Compound, and not Complex.

若關係詞用於連續之意味，則文句成複句而非混句。

Among the men, *who came here to-day,* not one turned out to be honest.

今日所到之人之中無一誠實者。

Here the italicised clause qualifies or restricts "men".

此處用斜體字所排之節，形容 "men"。

We found the wolf lying dead in the very place *where* (=in which) *it was shot.* —

我等見狼死於被槍擊之處。

Here the italicised clause qualifies or restricts "place".

此處用斜體所排之節，形容 "place"。

(To be Continued 未完)

戰後法國的一角
法國人民仍有信心從廢墟裏重建法國
"ONE STARTS AT ZERO"

One still finds faith in the future of France among the people rebuilding her ruined villages

By Anne Morrow Lindbergh
林德白著 （郭其慧譯） （續）

The chief artisan climbs out of the ruins to shake my hand. He wears the familiar faded blue cotton trousers and coat of a French workman, a beret under his arm. A shock of rumpled sandy hair makes a halo around his head, and his weather-beaten face shines with an expression of goodness and eagerness that can only be described by the word "devotion." It is a face not unlike those of the stone saints carved in the portals of so many French cathedrals. I have the feeling that he has just stepped down from his niche above our heads to help rebuild his church, and that he will step back into it again when his work is finished.

建築師從廢墟堆裏走出來和我握手，他穿着退了色的藍色棉褲和法國工人服，腋下夾着一個小圓帽，頭上的蓬鬆捲髮，形成一個圓光，他那久經風霜的臉，閃着良善熱切的表情，這種表情只能用「專心致力」幾個字說明，這和好多法國教堂門口的石彫聖像的面容一樣，我甚至於想他就是從我們頭上聖龕裡走下來幫助重建教堂的聖者，而在他的工作完成之後，他還是要回到聖龕裏去的。

The spirit that built the great cathedrals is still here, I think, in the demolished towns of France. "No, Monsieur le Maire," I want to protest, "you did not start at zero."

那建築教堂的偉大精神仍然永垂不朽，我站在被摧毀的法蘭西城市裡這樣想着，我要抗議說：「不的，市長先生，你並不是赤手空拳就開始你的重建工作的呀！」

(The End 完)

工黨治下的英國人
Labor Pains

"The shortage of beer in Britain is indicated by the following: A pubkeeper called his brewery and asked, "When am I going to get some more beer?"

從下面所舉的例子，可以看出英國啤酒荒的嚴重情形，一位酒館主人，到他釀酒房那裡去問道；「什麼時候，我可以再分點酒呢？」

"You've had your quota for this week," was the reply.

回答是：「你已經有你本禮拜應得的一份了。

"Yes, I know," the pubkeeper came right back, "but what about my customers?"

「是的，這個我知道」，酒館主人回答說，但立刻又接着問：「不過我說的是給我顧客們那一份呀！」

* * *

As a British plane was flying above the Houses of Parliament recently, the steward called out: "Ladies and gentlemen, you are now passing over the Labor Government. Tighten your belts."

當一架英國飛機不久以前在英國下議院議會堂上空飛行的時候，那大管家高聲叫道：「先生太太們你們現在正飛過工黨政府樓頂，請勒緊你們的肚帶吧。」

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歐洲復興計劃
=美國務院報告全文：=
THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

（續）

Current Developments Report by U.S. Dept. of State

（七）推行歐洲復興計劃的結果，是否會削弱我國的經濟？

7. Will a European Recovery Program result a weakening of our economy?

Secretary of State Marshall stated on November 10 that the findings contained in the Krug Report, the Nourse Report, and the Harriman Report, together with the studies made by interdepartmental committees, made it clear that a program of the order of magnitude proposed by the Government can be safely undertaken by this country.

馬歇爾國務卿於十一月十日說，克魯格報告，諾爾斯報告和哈里曼報告中的種種發現，以及各部院間聯合設立的若干委員會所作的研究，證明像政府所建議的那種規模的援助計劃，我國可以安全從事。

The success of this program will result in a great strengthening of our economy. At the present time we send approximately ten per cent of our output abroad. If Europe were to collapse, a major part of this market would be lost. On the other hand, if Europe is able to rebuild, we would be able to increase the amount of goods we ship overseas. The recovery of Europe would have a direct and beneficial effect upon our producers of cotton, tobacco, wheat, flour, corn, hogs, fruits, canned milk, and many other agricultural products who depend upon export markets. Continued sales abroad are of great importance to our producers of automobiles, refrigerators, radios, electrical equipment, and a thousand other items.

該項計劃的成功，結果將大大地增強我國經濟。目前，我們大約輸出我們的生產品之百分之十到國外去。假如歐洲崩潰，這個市場的大部份將告失却。反之，假如歐洲能够重建，我們將能增加輸往海外的貨物。歐洲的復興，對於我國的棉花，烟草，小麥，麵粉，玉蜀黍，豬隻，水果，罐裝牛乳的生產者，將有直接的裨益，因爲他們是依賴輸出市場的。不斷地向地向國外銷售，對於我國的汽車，冰箱，無線電，電氣設備以及其他許多商品的生產者，關係至爲重大。

The United States as a whole would benefit by being able, through imports, to obtain such strategic materials as copper, lead, and zinc as well as manufactures from other lands. The recovery of Europe means economic health for the United States and the rest of the world.

從整個講，美國將因能自國外輸入重要軍用原料如銅，鉛與鋅以及其他製造品而獲益。歐洲的復興，意即美國和世界其他部份的經濟康健。

（八）美國的歐洲復興計劃，是否含有我們將在經濟上協助社會主義政府的意思？

8. Does the United States program for European Recovery mean that we will finance socialist governments?

Assistant Secretary of State Saltzman said on September 11: "We are satisfied that our form of government, for us at least, is best. Whether or not this form of government is best for other nations is not for us to say. Because we have prospered, we hope that a large majority of other peoples of the world will profit by our experience in choosing a democratic form of government. However, it is not our intention to impose our way of life on other nations. That in itself would be undemocratic. Our only purpose is, in so far as possible, to give other nations an opportunity to decide these matters for themselves, free from coercion."

助理國務卿薩爾茲曼於九月十一日說：「我們感到滿意，就是我們的政府形式至少對我們是最好的。這種政府形式對於別國是否最好，不是我們應該說的。因爲我們已經繁榮了，所以我們希望世界其他人民的大部份將利用我們的經驗，來選擇民主形式的政府。但是我們並不想把我們的生活方式硬加其他國家頭上去。這本身就是不民主。我們唯一的目的，就是給予別國一個機會，讓它們自己來決定這些事務，不受任何威迫。」

(To Be Continued 未完)

美駐滬總領事卡寶德論美國對日政策
CABOT DISCUSSES AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD JAPAN

（郭其慧譯）

American Consul General John M. Cabot, in a speech scheduled for delivery tonight at a meeting of the Sino-Foreign Group, discussed United States policy toward Japan and its relationship to China.

美國駐滬總領事卡寶德今晚在國際聯誼會集會上發表演說，申論美國對日政策及其對中國之關係。

The text of his speech follows.

其全文如下：

Is the course the United States is pursuing in Japan a menace to China?

美國在日本採取的途徑對於中國是不是一種威脅？

China has had bitter experinces with Japanese aggression. For the fourteen years ending in 1945 China faced ever widening encroachments of Japanese imperialism. Her lands were seized, her cities destroyed, millions of her people butchered in atrocities which branded the Japanese forces with infamy. Many of you here have seen this very city twice the victim of Japanese militarism. It is only natural that you in China are determined that this shall not happen again.

中國對於日本的侵略曾有過痛苦的經驗至一九四五年爲止的過去十四年中，中國曾面臨日本帝國主義不斷的擴大侵略，她的土地被奪取，她的城市被破壞，幾百萬人民橫遭屠殺，使日軍的臭名溢揚，在座的諸位中有許多人曾經看到上海這座城市即曾兩次成爲日本黷武主義的犧牲品，所以在中國的人決心不使此種情形重演於今日，這是極其自然的事。

We too in the United States have bitter memories: of December 7, 1941, the day which will live in infamy; of the death march in Bataan; of the murder of gallant American aviators. We also do not want again to be victims of Japanese aggression. Will Japanese aggression recur as German aggression recurred, and will the course we are pursuing contribute to this recurrence?

我們美國人也有過痛苦的回憶，一九四一年十二月七日這一天是一個不名譽的日子，永遠不會被我們忘記，八打雁半島死亡的行列，英勇美國飛行員的被擄殺等等。我們也不願再作日本侵略的犧牲品，日本的侵略是否會像德國的侵略那樣重演，我們目前採取的途經是否有助於侵略的重演呢？

We cannot escape the responsibilities which have been thrust upon us by our occupation of Japan. Let us examine the alternatives open to us. First, we can let Japan starve. Shamefully as Japan has behaved, I do not think anyone in China would seriously advocate such a course, and we must rule it out.

我們不能逃避由於吾人佔領日本而加諸吾人之身的責任，現在讓我們檢討一下，我們可以採取的幾種辦法，首先一個辦法就是吾人不能令日人挨餓，日本過去的行爲，雖則非常可恥，但我絕不認爲中國有人會鄭重其事地贊成這種辦法，所以我以爲這個辦法是應該拋開不提的。

(To be Continued 未完)

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